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VOLUME X.

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1880.

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The summer was well advanced when our Fool went one day to attend a political meeting which was held in a little grove some seven miles from Warrington. It was a meeting purporting to be called for consideration in regard to the general interests of the country. Eminent speakers were advertised to attend; and the Fool felt no little curiosity both to see such a gathering, and to hear what the speakers might have to say. He had never been anything of a politician, and had no desire or expectation of being one. He rode to the meeting, which he found to be fur greater than he expected, not less than a thousand people having assembled. Almost every man came on his horse or on foot; and the horses stood about, tied to the lower limbs of the trees in the grove where the meeting was held. There were many speeches of the kind peculiar to the southern stump, full of strong, hard hits, overflowing with wit and humor, and strongly seasoned with bombast. Stories of questionable propriety were abundant, and personalities of the broadest kind were indulged in. "A Fool's Errand."

somalities of the brondest kind were indulged in.

Servosse sat among the crowd, en-joying to the utmost this new experi-ence, and wondering how people could relish contending so hotly over each other's records during and before the war. It all seemed to him very amus-

When the meeting seemed to be drawing to a close, and Servosse was considering the question of going home, he was surprised at hearing from the rude stand the voice of the same orator addressing the assemblage for the second time, and evidently making allusion to himself.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I see there is a man on the ground who lately come among us from the northern states, who has been here all day listening to what we have said, wheth-

listening to what we have said, whether as a spy or citizen I do not know. It is currently reported that he has been sent down here by some body of men at the north to assist in overturning our institutions and putting the bottom rail on top. I understand that he is in favor of social equality, nigger witnesses, nigger juries and nigger voters. I don't know these things, but just hear them; and it may be that I am doing him injustice. I hope I am, and, if so, that an opportunity will now be given for him to come forward and deny them."

Had a bombshell fallen at the Fool's feet it could not have amazed him istening to what we have said, wheth-

feet it could not have amazed him [He was at last bodily carried to the platform and forced to speak.]
"Gentlemen," he said, "I did not

"Gentlemen," he said, "I did not come here to make a speech. I am neither a speech maker nor a politi-tician. Never made a political speech in my life, and certainly am not pre-pared to make a beginning to-day. I have bought a home among you, and cast my lot with you in good faith, for good or for ill. Whether I have acted cast my lot with you in good faith, for good or for ill. Whether I have acted wisely, or have run a fool's errand in so doing, is for the future to reveal. I must say, from what I have heard, and heard applauded to the ecko, here to-day, I am inclined to think the latter the true hypothesis. Your chairman has intimated that my opinion is different from yours; and, as the

itician, and never expect to be. I hope I have common sense, though, and I shall try to know something of what is going on in the world while I am in

[After a brief review of things as he saw them, he concluded:] I have told you, not what I think ought to be, but what I believe is, the fact of the present situation. I can see you do not agree with me, perhaps none of you; but it will stand thinknone of you; but it will stand think-ing over. Don't forget what I tell you, and, if you dislike my remarks, re-member that you have forced me to say what I have said, as well by your own urgent importunity as by the kindly compulsion of your own chair-

man."

There was a dull, surprised silence when he had concluded. The very audacity of his speech seemed to have taken away all power, if not inclination, to reply. Some of his audience regarded him with sullen, scowling amazement, and others just with a dull wonder than any one should have the hardihood to make such a statement. Soon the crowd separated; and after a few moments' conversation with the chairman and one or two others, Servose mounted his horse and took his way homeward.

right. He drew rein, and was about to take a pistol from his belt, when he

man, say,—
"O Mars' Kunnel! don't shoot!"
And at the same time he saw a black
face, surrounded by gray hair and
whiskers peering from behind a bush. "Jes' you git down off'n yer hoss, an' stan' h'yer one minit while I tells yer

Dey's waitin' fer yer, Mars' Kun-nel," said the man almost in a whis-per, as soon as he came near. "I'd sot down to rest my lame leg in de bushes jes' a little while ago, an' they come 'long, an' stopped nigh 'bout where I was; an' I heard 'em lay de whole plan to stor, yer down by de whole plan, to stop yer down by de fo'd an' tie ye out in de woods, an' give ye a whippin' fur de speech ye

"And who stops at the forks?" "Mars' Savage, sah."
"What horse is he riding?"
"He'll not have any at the cawa
at will claim to be waltin' for Ma

my own fault. "Good night."
God bless you, ash!"
Servouse rode on, revolving in his mind a plan by which he should discount this enemies. To evade them ofter such a warning was a matter of so difficulty whatever; but he was no angry to think of this. The idea that he should be waylaid upon the public highway, and mattereded, because, after their own ungrancy, he had

to do something more than escape the threatened attack, and give the party to understand that he was not to be

to understand that he was not to be triffed with.

On arriving at the forks of the road, he found Savage in waiting, as he had been told, and, after some little chat with him, started on the upper road. Savage called to him and assured him that the lower road was much better, and a hearer way to Warrington.

"Well." was the reply, "my horse has chosen this, and I always let him have his own way when we are going toward home."

toward home."

The horse of which he spake was a bay Messenger, which he had captured in battle, and afterwards ridden for in battle, and afterwards ridden for nearly two years in the service. In speed, endurance and sagacity the horse had few equals even among the famous stock. Hoof, limb and wind were sound; and his spirit did honor to his illustrious parentage. Upon his steadiness and capacity his rider could count with the utmost certainty. Horse and man were well mated, each understanding with exactness the temper and habits of the other.

"Now hollard," he said, as soon as he was well hidden from the place where Savage was posted, "make the old "Tabernacle Church' in the best time you can, and see if we do not

old 'Tabernacle Church' in the best time you can, and see if we do not make these gentlemen repent the attempt to circumvent us."

'The Tabernacle' was the name of a church which stood on the upper road, about two miles from the lower ford, from which there was a bridle path through the woods, coming out on the lower road about half a mile above the ford. To reach the latter road by this bridle path before Savage should have time to pass the point of intersection was now the immediate object.

intersection was now the immediate object.
Lollard covered the ground with mighty stretches, but evenly and steadily, in a way that showed his staying qualities. When they reached the church, his rider threw the reins on his neck, and leaped to the ground. He was well acquainted with every bush around the church, having frequently attended meeting there. After groping around for a few seconds, he bent over a small hickory, and cut it off with his knife. It made a goad about six feet long, and perhaps about an inch and a half through the heaviest part. He trimmed off a few shoots, and then laid the top on the ground, while he gave the butt a few turns, deftly twisting the fibre so that it defly twisting the fibre so that it would not snap from any sudden blow. This done, he had a weapon which in the hands of an expert might well be deemed formidable. He had a revolver in his belt; but this he determined

not to use. Mounting again he dashed down the Mounting again he dashed down the bridle path until he came to the lower road. A little clump of pines stood in the angle made by this path and the road, and on the soft sward behind this he stopped, and, leaning forward, stroked his horse's face to prevent him from neighing upon the approach of the expected horseman. He had waited but a few moments when he heard Sayare coming at a brisk gallon on his the shadow. Holding his horse hard until the other had passed the opening of the path, he gave the gallant bay the spur, and in half a dozen bounds was on the filly's quarter. The long, lithe hickory hissed through the air, and again and again lashed across the mare's haunches. Stung with pain, and mad with fright, she bound forward and for a moment was bepain, and mad with fright, she bound forward, and for a moment was be-yond reach; while her rider scarce less amazed than his horse at the unex-pected onset, lost his self-control, and ded unintentionally the prick of the was but a moment's respite, however; for the powerful horse was in an instant again at her side, and again the strong arm of the rider sent the tough hickory cutting through her hide or over the shoulders of the rider. Half way to the cut in the road this race of parameter and parameter and parameter and parameter. way to the cut in the road this race of pursuer and pursued kept up. Then Servosse with sudden effort drew up his bay, subdued his excitement, and, taking the shady side of the road, he advanced at an easy gate to observe the result of his artifice. Meantime the party at the cut hearing the swift the party at the cut, hearing the swift clatter of horses' feet, concluded that the man for whom they were waiting had been warned of the ambush, and

was pushing forward to avoid being stopped by them in the woods. "By heavens!" said one, "it will kill him. Let's undo the grape-vine." And he sprang forward, knife in hand,

to cut it loose.

"No," said another, "if he chooses
to break his neck, it is none of our "Yes," said the third, "let it alon the rising full moon to shine clear up-on the upper part of the cut. Faster and faster come the footstrokes of the maddened filly—nearer and nearer to terrified rider, knowing the fate that was before him, had tried in vain to stop her, had broken his rein in so do-

rope. It was too late. Just as the hand of the foremost touched the tough vine-rope, the filly bounded into the spot of clear moonlight at the head of the cut; and the pale face of their

vine. There was a crash, a groan; and Tom Savage and his beautiful young mare were lying at the bottom of the rocky cut, crushed and broken, while on the bank stood his comrades, pallid and trembling with horror.

It needed not a moment's reflection
to show even to their half-drunken
minds what had been the result of their cowardly plan; and, smitten with the sudden consciousness of blood-guiltiness, they turned and fled without waiting to verify their appre-hension by an investigation of the quivering wreck of mangled flesh upon the rocks below.

It is not often that the British Arei iteef is the vehicle of drollery, but the following account it quotes as having been sent in by an artist of Beigium for repairing an old church, is to our mind very humorous. The authorities it counted objected to paying him

PRESIDENT MAKING

Hove been Made from the Begi

Under a republican form of government, the mode of nominating, as well as the manner of electing, the chief officers of the nation is interesting to the people. Washington, owing to his exalted character and invaluable services to his country, was chosen first President under the Constitution. He was re-elected by nearly a unanimous vote. During his adly a unanimous vote. During his ad-ministration the Federal and Repubministration the Federal and Republican parties sprang into existence. On Washington's retirement, John Adams, of Massachusetts, became by common consent the candidate of the Federal party for President, and Thomas Jefferson of the Republican party. Adams was chosen President and Jefferson Vice President, he having the next highest number of votes. In the year 1800, a caucus of Congressmen was held in Philadelphia, which nominated Thomas Jefferson for President and Aaron Burr for Vice President. They were elected over John Adams and Charles C. Pinekney. Mr. Jefferson was re-elected in 1804, with George Clinton, of New York, as Vice Jefferson was re-elected in 1804, with George Clinton, of New York, as Vice President, over Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King. James Madison was nominated by a Congressional caucus in January, 1808, and elected Presi-dent by a large majority. He was re-nominated in the same manner in 1812. In September of the same year a convention, representing 11 states, 1812. In September of the same year a convention, representing 11 states, was held in New York, which nominated De Witt Clinton. James Madison was re-elected. In 1816 James Monroe was nominated by a Congressional caucus, he receiving 65 votes and W. H. Crawford 54. The Federalists named Defect King. and W. H. Crawford 54. The Feder-alists named Rufus King. Mr. Mon-roe was elected and in 1820 he was re-elected without opposition. In 1824 the Congressional caucus system was opposed by a large portion of the Re-publican party. But sixty-six mem-bers responded to the call and these nominated William H. Crawford for the Presidency. Jackson, Clay and Adams were nominated by various States, and there was no choice by the people. The House of Representatives elected John Quincy Adams. Imme-diately after this election Andrew Jackson was nominated by the Legis-

lature of Tennessee. That action was indorsed by the Democratic party of the country and in 1828 he was elected over Mr. Adams. THE FIRST CONVENTION. In 1830 the first political national convention in this country was held in Philadelphia. It was called the United States Anti-Masonic Convention. Francis Granger, of New York, presided. No business of importance was transacted, but the same conven-tion met in Baltimore in 1831 and tion met in Baltimore in 1831 and nominated William Wirt, of Mary-land, for President. In May, 1832, a Democratic National Convention was held in Baltimore to name a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Martin Van Buren, of New York, was selected. That ticket was elected. The National Republican Convention assembled day in June. This body, after a number of meetings, finally indorsed the Barbour, of Virginia, presided. Henry Clay was unanimously nominated On the 28th of June the delegates who Pennsylvania, for Vice President In remsylvania, for Vice President. In May, 1835, a Democratic National Con-vention was held in Baltimore. Twen-ty-one States were represented. Pres-ident, the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia At this convention the two-thirds rule was adopted. Martin Van Buren was unanimously nominated for President, and Richard M. John-

President, receiving 178 votes to 87 for William C. Tives, of Virginia. No platform was adopted by this conven-tion. General William H. Harrison, tion. General William H. Harrison, of Ohio, was the opposition candidate to the Democracy in 1836. He was nominated in a State convention in Pennsylvania and several other bodies. In 1839 a Whig National Convention was held in Harrisburg, Pa. James Barbour was the President. General William H. Harrison was nominated for President on the first ballot, receiving 148 votes. John Tyler, of Virginia, was selected as Vice President. In December, 1839, a convention of Abolitionists was held at Warsaw, N. Y. James G. Birney, of New York, was nominated President, and Francis J. Lemoyne, of Pennsylvania, for Vice yan nominated President, and Francis J. Lemoyne, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President May 5, 1840, a Democratic National Convention assembled in Baltimore. Martin Van Buren was

unanimously renominated. No choice was made for a Vice President.

A Whig National Convention met in Baltimore on the 1st of May, 1844. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was nominated for President by acclamation; Vice President, T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. On the 27th of the same month the Democratic National Convention met in the same city. The two-thirds rule was adopted, and after a session of three days James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was nominated for President and Silas Wright, of New York, for Vice President. Mr. Wright immediately declined, and Hon G. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was selected to fill the place. On the first bailot Martin Van Buren had 146 votes. Lewis Cass 83, R. M. Johnson 29, and James Buchanan 4. Van Buren's name was withdrawn after the eighth ballot, and on the ninth Polk received 233 votes, to 29 for Cass and 2 for Van Buren. The National Convention of the Liberty party met in Buffalo, N. Y., on August 30, 1844. James G. Birney, of Michigan, was unanimously nominated for President, and Thomas Morris, of Ohio, for Vice President.

The Whig National Convention of 1848 was held in Philadelphia. It began its sessions on the 7th of June and ended on the 10th when General

On the 22d of May, 1848, the Democratic National Convention assembled at Baltimore. The two-thirds rule was adopted, and General Lewis Cass selected as the candidate for President on the fourth ballot. The first ballot for Vice President resulted in the choice of General William O. Butler, of Kentucky. The Free Democratic Convention assembled on the 22d of June, 1848, at Utien, N. Y. Delegates from three states were present, and they placed in nomination Martin Van Buren for President, and Heury Dodge for Vice President, and Heury Dodge for Vice President. On the 8th of June, of the same year, a similar convention was held in Buffalo. Seventeen States were represented by delevention was held in Buffalo. Seven-teen States were represented by dele-gates. The nominations made by this body were Martin Van Buren for Pres-ident and Charles Francis Adams for Vice President.

The Whig National Convention of 1852 assembled on the 16th of terms.

NUMBER 19.

tion at Pittsburg on the 11th of August, 1852. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, was named for the Presidancy, and Geo. W. Julien, of Indiana, for Vice President.

The first Republican National Convention was held on the 17th of June, 1856, in the city of Philadelphia. An informal ballot resulted as follows: Fremont \$59, McLean 196. Colonel John C. Fremont was therefore declared nominated. Upon the same ticket was placed William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, as Vice President. The American National Council met in Philadelphia February 19, 1856, and nominated the Hon. Millard Fillmore for President, and Andrew Jackson Donaldson for Vice President. Cincinnati was the place of meeting of for President, and Andrew Jackson Donaldson for Vice President. Cincinnati was the place of meeting of the Democratic Convention of 1856. The delegates assembled on the 2d of June and cast seventeen ballots. The first stood: Buchanan 136, Pierce 122, Douglas 33, Cass 5 Pierce's vote was given to Douglas on the fifteenth ballot, but without effect, and on the next but one Buchanan was nominated.

CHICAGO AND CHARLESTON. On the 16th of May, 1850, a Republican mational convention met at Chicago, Illinois. Delegates were in attendance from all the free States, and also Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the District of Columbia. Three ballots were taken for President, and on the last ballot the following vote was cast: Lincoln, 231; Seward, 180; Chase, 24]; Bates, 22; McLean, 5; Dayton, 1; C. M. Clay, 1. This gave Lincoin 231] votes, or within 2] of a nomination, when several delegations changed the ballots and gave him 354 votes. Hannibal Hamlin was nominated for Vice President. A convention of the Constitutional Union party convened in Baltimore on the 9th of May, and put in the field John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President, The Democratic National Convention of 1860 met in Charleston, S. C., on April 25. There were delegates present from all the States of the Ention After On the 16th of May, 1960, a Republi-April 26. There were delegates present from all the States of the Union. After a stormy debate on a platform, a por-tion of the delegates left the conven-tion, and those that remained pro-ceeded to ballot. The first ballot stood:

ceeded to ballot. The first ballot stood:
Douglas, 145; Guthrie, 35; Hunter,
42; Dickinson, 7; Johnson, 12; Lane,
4; Davis, 2]; Pierce, I. The fiftyseventh ballot stood: Douglas, 151;
Guthrie, 68; Hunter, 16; Dickinson,
4; Lane, 4; Davis, 4. The convention
then adjourned to meet in Baltimore
on the 18th of June. The meeting
took place as ordered, and on the second ballot Stephen A. Douglas was
declared the choice of the convention
for President, and Benjamin Fitzpatfor President, and Benjamin Fitzpat-rick, of Alabama, was nominated for Vice President. He subsequently de-clined, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was put up in his place. The delegates who withdrew from the Charleston convention immediately assembled at St. Andrew's Hall, in that city, and after adopting a series of resolutions adjourned to meet in Rich-mond, Virginia, on the second Mon-day in Low. which nominated Douglas and John-son assembled in Baltimore and pro-ceeded to ballot for a candidate for ceeded to ballot for a candidate for President, and John C Breckinridge, of Kentucky, received the unanimous votes of the delegates present, being 105 from the twenty States represent-ed. For Vice President General Jo-seph Lane, of Oregon, received the unanimous vote of the convention (105) on the first ballot.

THE CONVENTIONS OF 1864. On the 1st of June, 1864, a convenion under the name of "the Radical Democracy," met at Cleveland, Ohio, and nominated John C. Fremont for resident, and General Cochrane, of Republican National Convention of 1864 assembled in Baltimore on the 7th day of June. The Hon. William Den-nison, of Ohio, was President. Abra-ham Lincoln was renominated on the first ballot by a unanimous vote, with al Democratic Convention of 1864 convened at Chicago on the 20th of August. Ex-Governor Seymour of New York, was appointed permanent chairman. The vote was: For McClellan,

York, was appointed permanent chairman. The vote was: For McClellan, 2023; for Seymour, 233. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was selected Vice President on the second ballot.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicagoon the 21st of May, 1868. General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was selected as President of the body. A ballot was taken and the President announced that 610 votes had been cast all for General U. 8. Grant. On the fifth ballot for Vice President Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, received 522 votes, and was placed upon the ticket as a candidate for Vice President. On the Fourth of July, on the ticket as a candidate for Vice President. On the Fourth of July, 1868, the delegates of the Democratic party met in New York to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Horatio Seymour was selected as President of the convention. The first ballot resulted: Pendleton, 165; Hancock, 331; Church, 54; English, 16; Parker, 13; Packer, 25; Johnson, 5; Doolittle, 13; Hendricks, 21; Blair, 1. On the twenty-first ballot the vote was; Hancotk, 1851; English, 19; Johnson 5; Doolittle, 12, and Hendricks, 132. On the twenty-second ballot all the States voted for Horatio Seymour, of New York, and he was declared the nominee of the convention for President. General Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, was ananimously nominated for Vice President.

States met in Cincinnati on the first of May, 1872, and opened the Presidential campaign of that year. Six ballots were taken. On the first Horace Greeley received 147 votes; C. F. Adans, 393; Trumbull, 110; Davis, 923; Brown, 95; Cartin, 62; Chase, 24; On the fifth ballot Greeley had 25s and Adams 399, but on the sixth ballot Horace Greeley was declared the nominee of the convention for President On the second ballot B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, was selected for Vice

had 508, and was declared nominated, and Thomas A. Hendrick was unanimously nonlinated for Vice President. A convention of the prohibition party met at Cleveland, Ohio, May 16, 1876, and nominated Green Clay smith, of Kentucky for President, and G. 8. stewart, of Ohio, for Vice President, A Greenback convention was held at Indianapolis, May 17, and nominated Peter Cooper, of New York, for President, and Newton Booth, of California, for Vice President. Mr. Booth afterward declined, and Samuel C. Caro, of Ohio, was substituted.

TURNER ASHBY.

rom the New York Post.

During that period of surpressed ex-citement in Virginia, after the John Brown incident at Harper's Ferry, and before the outbreak of the war, a young man from one of the northern states

or kindness of his host, or in the treatment given him by the gentlefolk of the surrounding country, to whose houses he was freely invited, as a gentleman, visiting in the house of a gentleman, their neighbor. His business in the neighborhood was social, not political—he was, in fact, paying his addresses to his host's daughter—and his political opinions, though perfectly well known, were not discussed, and perhaps were scarcely thought of at all.

One evening during his visit this

of at all.

One evening during his visit this young man, C.D., was invited, in company with his host's family, to attend a reception given by Turner Ashby on the occasion of a tournment. He went, of course, mingled freely with the other guests, and found nothing in his reception to mark any difference between blusself and other gentlemen present, until the supper gentlemen present, until the supper was served, then a disagreeable inci-

dent occurred.

A young man of the neighborhood, who, as C. D—afterward learned, was a rejected suitor for the hand of the woman to whom he was himself laying seige, approached him as he stood talking with her, and without speaking to C. D—at all, said to the lady:

"Isn't it a sublime piece of impudence for a Yankee and a black Republican to come down here now and accept the hospitality of a Virginia gentieman, after all that has happened?" dent occurred.

The young woman replied quickly:
"Mr. B—you should be the last
person to criticise the catholicity of my father's hospitality—you have profited by his indisposition to draw social lines too sharply. You have been received by him as a guest upon several occasions."

The reply was so stinging that the youth straightway withdrew from the supper-room, and C. D., thinking it better to retire from a company in which he might be less welcome than he had supposed, went to the cloak-room for his coat and hat. He had scarcely entered the door of the room when H. amproached him. mying: when B— approached him, saying:

"What I said just now had reference
to you, and was meant to be insulting."

Young C. D— had not been used to
the counters of this kind, and had little disposition to engage in affairs of hon-or; but he seriously intended to prose-cute his suit for the hand of his host's daughter, and he knew instinctively

that all hope of success there must be abandoned if he failed to resent an

insuit of so gross a nature. He there-fore struck his antagonist in the face with the glove which he had just drawn from his hand. This was the signal for the persons challenge in regular form was quickly given and accepted, and C. D. , anxious to have the affair ended as speedly as possible, insisted that the duel should be fought at once in a grove near the house, by the light of torches. All the persons concerned prepares themselves immediately, and were about to quit the room for the appoint-ed place when Turner Ashley, white with rage, burst through the door. A

whisper of what was go reached him. He entered the room, pansed a too quivering as he went forward so violently that half the persons pre-ent supposed that he meditated an as-sault upon B. His votee, however, was low, and his speech very delib-

"What is the time fixed for secting, Mr. B --?" he asked. "I am to fight Mr. C. D -- im "I beg your pardon," replied Ashby,
"but Mr. C. D—has nothing to do
with this affair. He came to my house
to-night as my guest. When I invited him to come the invitation was
Turner Ashby's word of honor that
he should be treated here as a gentlehe should be treated here as a guille man; it was my voucher for his char-acter to my other guests, and for the character of my other guests to him. I am sorry to have to explain these points of good breeding to you, Mr. B.—, but you have shown your igno-rance of them by insulting my guest. That insult is mine, not his, to resent. Us is here made; my invitation, and

Now, fighting a doel with drinking too freely, and signed the

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is different from yours; and, as the fact seems to be apparent to all, it is probably best, in order that we should part in good friends, that I should now tell you what my views are."

Cries of "Yes, yes! (io on!"

"Well, then, if you don't like my notions, remember that you insist on my giving them. I said I am no politician, and never expect to be. I hope

He spurred on, but had only gone a short distance, when a pebble fell in front of him, and then another, evi-dently thrown from the bushes on his

patiently. "It's getting toward sun-down, and I don't want to be late

cut."

"But how are they to know which road I take? The road forks three miles before I come to the creek, and I can as well take one as the other."

"Yes, sah!" said Uncle Jerry.
"Dey tought o' dat; so dey's qwine to leab one man at de fawks wid a good hose, to come down whichever road you don't take, an' gib 'em warning, leastwise ef ye take de upper road, which dey don't 'speet, con you come de lower one. Dey's gwine to put a grape vine cross de road to catch yer hose."

"And who stops at the forks?"